







AUGUSTA  
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1889.

## AROSTOOK RAILROAD.

On Monday next the people of Maine will, by their votes, decide whether this Road shall be built or not.

There are many who look upon the question with indifference. Some so feel because of their location remote from the immediate locality of the road, some because of the depression of certain kinds of our railroad stocks in the market, while a few are opposed to the measure from selfish and interested motives. To our mind it is a question of great importance—one which involves the furtherance and great increase of the prosperity of the State in general, and that section of the State in particular. We propose to bestow a few thoughts on the three different positions above named.

*Indifference because it is remote from your location.* We all of us, as a matter of course, feel most interested in those things which are located in our own immediate neighborhood, and with which we have almost daily intercourse. But not to feel an interest in anything beyond this which will be beneficial to the State to which we belong, of which we are part and parcel, and whose prosperity or adversity will be reflected upon us as a citizen of the State whose burthen we must bear, or whose property we must share, shows a selfishness and a lack of patriotism which is unpardonable. We are so constituted, as it regards our social relations, that we cannot escape responsibility in this matter. If we act, we act for or against our own interests. If we do not act, we act for us, and indirectly do us damage. So, however remote we may be from the immediate spot of operation, or however insignificant we may suppose ourselves, we cannot escape responsibility. We are here, a part and parcel of the great body corporate, and cannot avoid bearing our portion of praise or blame, commendation or censure in regard to the result of corporate action. Hence, indifference in regard to public action when called upon, is a disregard of public good, and a shirking from our duties as good men and citizens.

*The depression of certain kinds of Railroad stocks.* This is a commercial view of the thing and a very important one. It is the Yankee question—"Will it pay?" A question in all things of this kind very appropriate, and one which sound prudence should listen to.

We admit that in some sections of our State certain kinds of Railroad stock are in a state of severe depression, and why? For two reasons. Because of rival roads being built, causing more convenience of the kind than the public in reality needed, and second because of inexperience at the outset in construction, causing a cost twice greater than it should have been. These two causes will not exist in the Aroostook road, because there is a need and urgent call for it, and because there are no rival roads projected or desired. The experience too, which has been gained in the construction of the roads, and the favorable trading or lay of the land through which it will pass, will render a great reduction of cost in the land damages, and the construction thereof. If time and space allowed, we could here bring in a great array of statistical facts in regard to the amount of business of transportation already going on in and out of the woods, as we say, and of the travel between the eastern section of the State and the British Provinces. We could also show you how this will be the consummation of our great system of railway communication across our State, the putting in of the link of the chain which will bind us to the European circuit, and make up, and an important part too, of the great highway over which will daily pass travelers to and from the Eastern Continent. This we have now neither time nor room to show you. There is, however, one simple and familiar fact which we will adduce.

The road from Portland to Portsmouth is good stock. Why? Because it is the first place built without excessive cost, and in the next place it is the outlet, and the only outlet of all the other roads, all the accumulated travel of the other roads is poured into it. What that road is in the western section of the State, the Aroostook road will be in the eastern—the only and great outlet of all the accumulated travel of the other roads of those going east, and of course the same results will follow. It will pay.

*The opposition to the measure from selfish and interested motives.* Here might come in very appropriately, a history of the depredations, frauds, and plunder of all kinds, which have been for years committed against the State, on her public domain.

We do not wish to be harsh or unreasonably censorious against anybody, but we are constrained to say, that there has always been a set of shrewd men of grasping propensities and easy consciences, who have successfully pulled the wool over the people's eyes, while they fattened on the lumber property of the State. We stated not long since, and we here repeat, if you knew but all of the activities they (the public lands) have occasioned in State policy, either financial or political, you would say, get them out of the hands of speculators and demagogues as soon as possible, and put them into the hands of the actual settler. A true history of the doings and manueverings of these lumber comorators would make a large and very curious volume.

The last trick they have tried is to get up an opposition to this movement in regard to the Aroostook Railroad, in Aroostook itself. A meeting of these managers has been called, thinly attended, but loudly heralded in the papers, and sundry trumpets blown, stating the great opposition. Now what is the fact? There are in Aroostook a few of these shrewd men we spoke of, who employ poor men in the winter, to "hook" (treat) timber from the State, and sell it to them, or rather give it to them. They furnish these individuals with supplies, on which they subsist in the winter while hooking the timber. In the spring the same timber is delivered to the shrewd ones, who take it in payment for the supplies, knowing it to be stolen. Nine times in ten the poor man comes out in debt to them. He has labored hard to steal timber all winter, and comes out in debt to the aider and abettor and receiver of stolen goods. Hence arises the opposition.

Those men know full well that if a railroad should be built and thereby a greater influx of settlers should fill up the land, their vocation is gone. What is to be done? Stop the railroad—block up the avenues—get up false issues—keep back the thrifty settler, and keep those now there so conveniently poor that they will be glad to steal timber for the bread of iniquity which they shall deal out to them. Last winter our efficient Land Agent had some of these poor men who were found working timber arrested and their camps broken up. Straightaway came letters to the executive,

remonstrating against such doings, not from the operator himself, but from the men who supplied and sent them there and painting in fearful agony, the sufferings such proceedings would cause to the poor settler. The fact is, their own pockets felt the operation, and so by this mode they sought to stop the Land Agent in the faithful discharge of his duty. The opposition to the road in Aroostook comes from the same source, and is a bird hatched from a similar egg. The Bangor Courier of last week well understands this movement, and thus explains the motives which lead to it.

"So far as any names of the operators of this meeting at Presque Isle were published, they all belonged to one class of people—the large and wealthy class of lumbermen on the Aroostook river."

There are about a dozen of them in all. We do not say that they will get more than that number of votes against the bill. They possibly and probably may get more, because they are active and energetic. But we do say that the great mass of the people are against them and that their principle of action is diametrically opposed to the interests of Aroostook and the State. They hate the emigration now pouring into that county. They hate the Railroad because it tends to bring the emigration. It is said that the proprietors of townships do not wish settlers to go on their lands because they esteem the growth more valuable than the soil. The State township lies in the immediate vicinity of these gentlemen. They want to lumber on them. They see with feelings of jealousy and regret that emigrants and strangers are continually taking them up. They are shortly that they will be gone and the occupation gone. Not that there is not an abundance of timber in Aroostook, but to the uninitiated we will explain that there is great advantage in lumbering on a State township. Whether they get their lumber cheaper, or whether not quite so sharp an account as private owners keep is kept, we cannot tell, but the fact is as we have stated.

Now the opposition in Aroostook is confined to those who are in the immediate vicinity of the great mass of the people in Aroostook have an immense pecuniary interest in the settlement of Aroostook and they understand and appreciate the motives of those men who desire to keep Aroostook a "lumber wilderness" that their profits may not be diminished. Again, these men see with pain that if the bill is passed somebody besides the State will have an interest in protecting the State lands and that their opportunities will be amazingly diminished. If the people of Maine desire any further evidence of policy of appropriating these lands to some useful purpose, the bitter opposition of these interested men would furnish it.

*BRESCIANI.* To notice the Concert on Monday evening is a needless work. Those who located themselves in Mainian Hall on that occasion know that for an hour and a half they were in the happiest place this side of the place we all hope for and do little to win. That is enough for them. Those who did not go do not deserve to have a bit of the enjoyment sliced through an editor's goose quill. We have not a population large enough to invite entertainments of this kind often. We do not remember that a first class singer ever before visited Augusta, many of whose citizens therefore were, on this occasion, for the first time, introduced to the glories of Song. It is a mistake to suppose that one wants culture to recognize a perfect thing when presented under proper conditions. It cannot be denied that culture increases the enjoyment of what is enjoyable, but the beautiful things in nature and art, are made for, and shared by, all the children of God. If anybody denies this, let him be assigned another paternity. In literature the greatest effort of the muse delights the simplest understanding, and it is the one thing lacking in Paradise Lost which places it below the Iliad, and which punished Milton in his finances, that he did not sing for the million. Now the critics are all obliged to express themselves rapturously over the songs of Jenny Lind and Bresciani, and yet people who cannot tell an *arpeggio* from a hand-saw are as completely led captive as the critics, it is the voice of the people in matters of music as in all others, which distributes enduring laurels. In the concert of Monday evening we of Augusta gained a point. We have threeving a sufficient degree of encouragement to artists of this class to induce other visitations; and many of us have gained another point—they have discovered a new source of delight and capabilities of enjoyment of which they were before incredulous. Madame Bresciani was greeted with a perfect storm of applause at every interval of song, and was mercilessly encored at the conclusion of each piece. The singer responded generously with gems not included in the bills. The concert was everything that could be desired. The singer was admirably supported by Mr. Dennet, basso, Mr. Evans, pianist, whose accompaniment was noticeably tasteful, as all accompaniments are not, and by Signor Bresciani, violinist, who appropriately aided Madame B. in rendering the gem of the evening, the celebrated Serenade of Schubert.

Since the foregoing was in type, we are gratified to learn that Madame Bresciani, at the earnest request of numerous citizens, has modified her appointments so as to be able to give another concert in Augusta on Monday evening next, with a new and rich programme.

*LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.* An opinion has just been promulgated by the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, of some interest to stockholders and creditors of corporations. In the case of *Wm. E. Coffin et al.*, against Abram Rich, the plaintiffs being unable to find property of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad Company to satisfy judgment, instituted proceedings against the defendant, who is a stockholder.

By the act of 1841, the individual property of stockholders was made liable for the corporate debts of all corporations thereafter created, each member being liable for a sum equal to the amount of his stock. By the law of 1856 this law was repealed, and stockholders were absolved from all liability for corporate debts, contracted before that time, except where suits and processes were then pending. The fact that the portion of the act repealed was substantially re-enacted as a part of the repealing act makes no difference, because, if a statute is repealed, all rights under it are severed, however brief the period intervening before another similar act is passed the law of 1856 absolves parties from liabilities before existing, and the provisions re-enacted do not have a retrospective effect.

The sum of the whole matter is this: All liabilities of stockholders existing prior to May 10, 1856, except in case of actions then pending, are abrogated, and according to a later law no such liabilities have been contracted since June 1, 1857, by parties, the full amount of whose stock is paid in, and no part withdrawn. Liabilities are generally confined to transactions between May 10, 1856, and June 1, 1857.

*The Kennebec Journal* tells a story of a couple of lovers in Pittston, who went to take a ride, and on their return found a surprise party of friends, &c., who, supposing they were married, had met to congratulate them. The young couple in order to set history right, immediately called in the parson and sent their friends home wiser than they came.

*THE CLIMATE IN AROOSTOOK.* Mr. J. F. H. Hall, on the 24th of May, wrote to the *Pioneer* from Houlton, that he cut asparagus on the 12th of May, and rhubarb a week earlier, and that on the 23d, his squashes were putting out their third leaf. Another correspondent writes that Mr. Carry's wheat, on the 24th, was fourteen inches high.

## WAYSIDE NOTES OF TRAVEL—NO. 7.

Milo, June 1st, 1889.

My last was dated from Brownville, a town next north of this, and the village only four miles distant. In that article I neglected to say that the proprietors of the slate quarry on the east side of the river are putting in machinery for making ciphering slates, and preparing the stone for table tops, mantle pieces, tomb stones, and all the other variety of purposes for which slate and marble are used. The machinery consists of a planer for smoothing the surface, and saws for cutting the sheets into proper size and shape. This is a branch of business that may be prosecuted to any extent that it can be made to pay, the market being unlimited, and without competition this side of Wales. A railroad would be sure to make it a paying business to an unlimited extent. A great many of the roofs, and some of the walls of the buildings in the vicinity are covered with slate, and were it not for the cost of transportation, buildings in every part of Maine would soon have slate roofs; and when once it is introduced into any neighborhood, its superior value for roofing purposes will at once be seen and appreciated.

In my last, I am made to say, that but twenty miles of railroad is necessary to connect this place with the Bangor and Oldtown road. It should have been thirty miles.

Milo is one of the best farming towns in Maine. It lies on both sides of the Piscataquis, which has broad intervals on each bank, as well as on the Pleasant and Sebec rivers, which enter the Piscataquis at this place, not more than a mile distant from each other. The banks of all three rivers are excellent intervals, and around them, between the rivers, are large tracts of higher land, level and free from stone, scarcely less valuable than the interval itself. I am told there is every variety of soil suitable for agricultural purposes, and all of it exceedingly productive.

Sebec river comes from Sebec Pond, and affords an excellent water power, which is occupied with various kinds of machinery; and on this river is located the village, which has several stores, mechanic shops, a meeting house, and a large number of fine private residences that indicate independence and thrift, as well as taste and refinement in the villages. A rural village extends to the north some more than a mile from the main cluster of houses, the farms being narrow, extending from one river to the other, and are cultivated with skill and industry. This town contained in 1850, 932 inhabitants, which have since largely increased. It has all the elements of a continued prosperity, fertile and productive soil, a good water power, and an intelligent and enterprising people. A railroad to the slate quarry would add largely to the value of this town.

Fifty-five years ago, Mr. Theophilus Sargent, then sixteen years of age, came to this town with his father from Methuen, Mass. They came by water to Bangor, and the elder Sargent was offered the land where now is city point, Bangor, for one dollar per acre. He however, thought it was more than it was worth, and concluded he would look farther. He and his son went up the Penobscot in a bateau to the mouth of the Piscataquis, thence up that river twenty miles to a large and beautiful interval, in the new town of Milo. Here he made a stand, felled some trees, which were the first cut in this town, and left his son here alone for some three months, and returned to Massachusetts. Subsequently he returned, and lived and died here. His son, Theophilus, is still living at the age of seventy.

Stephen Snow came the year after, and commenced a farm upon a beautiful interval, at the junction of Pleasant and Piscataquis rivers, where he still lives, enjoying a green old age, and the fruit of his early toil. These were the first settlers of Milo, and they have lived to see "the wilderness and solitary place to be glad for them, the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Forty years ago, Mr. Theophilus Sargent was offered all the land in Milo, between Pleasant and Sebec rivers, for twelve and one-half cents per acre. Now, a great deal of it is worth from ten to fifty dollars per acre, and this one fact, of the increase of the value of land in favorable localities, (and they are not few in Maine) is a perfect answer to all the talk we sometimes hear about Maine not being fit to live in. The value of land, and the increase of the value of land, is a perfect test of the prosperity of a community.

May, in whose lap it is so common for winter to linger, has had this year no such objects of mortal solicitude. May day came, beautiful, lovely, and pleasant, and the vernal month has all through.

Warmed in the sun, refreshed in the breeze.

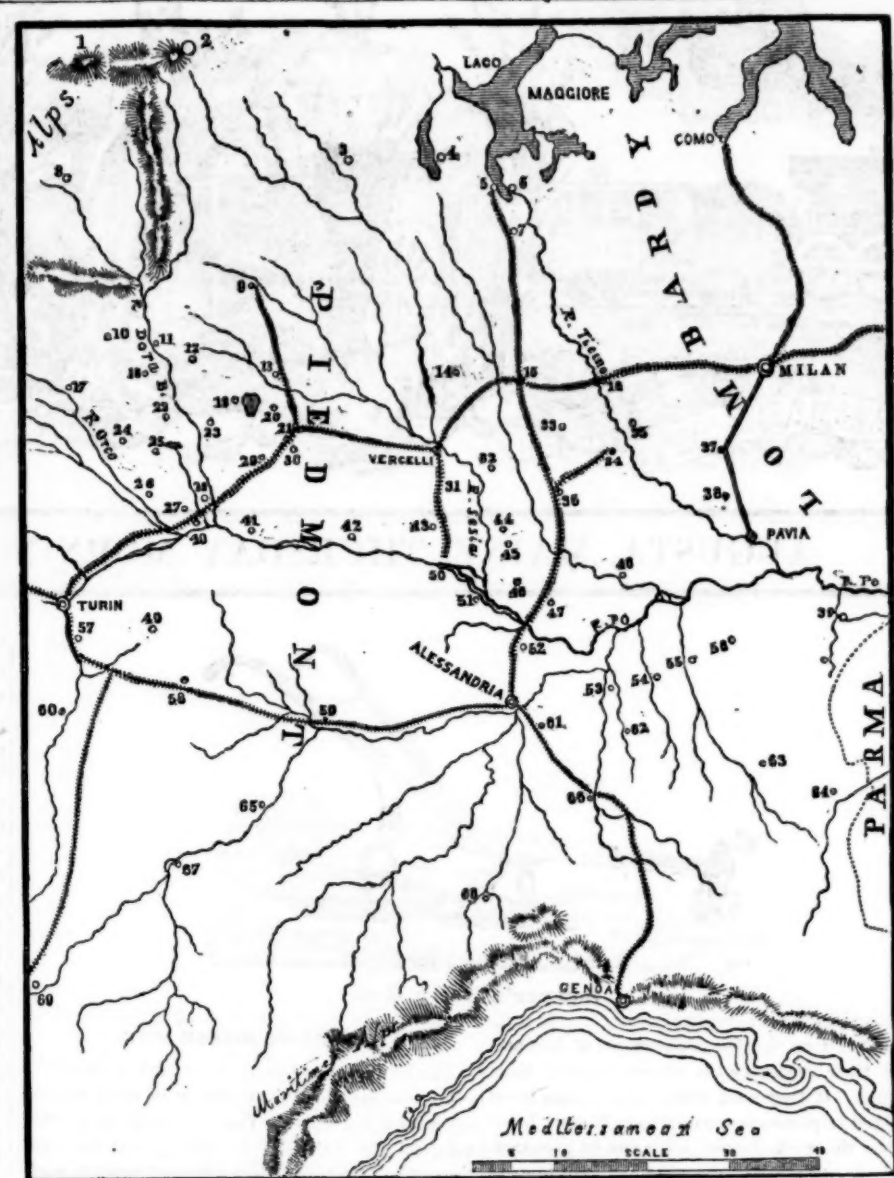
Glowed in the stars, and blossomed in the trees.

The sunshine and shower have alternately followed each other, causing vegetation in all its forms to put on its beautiful robes of green, decked all over with clusters of golden flowers. The month of leaves has come, and well does it answer to the name. Forest and field are covered over with all the gorgeousness of mid-summer. No month of May ever before afforded more hours for the farmer to sow his seed than the past. And well has it been improved. An immense amount of seed has been committed to the bosom of the earth, there to "rest in hope." And the prospect is, that that hope will not be disappointed. Grain is every where up, and looks remarkably well. Grass is unparalleled at this season, and corn, and all the other growing crops never appeared more promising than now. Farmers still continue to plow and sow later crops, and unless some untoward disaster occurs, the present will be a season yielding an abundance for the wants of man and beast.

*DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.* We had quite a flurry in the weather last week. On Friday forenoon, there came up a thunder shower. The lightning struck in several places in Winthrop—smashed a tree or two in one part of the town, and killed a couple of cows in another. It then passed over the village, and gave the several lightning rods a fair inspection and trial. It seemed to take particular fancy to one of Spratt's conductors, placed in the house of David Stanley, Esq., but found it "into the ground," out of harm's way, making a hole at the foot of the roof, six inches in diameter, and two feet deep, and hasn't been seen since. The wind then shifted from N.W. to N.E., and gave us a cold north-east storm. On Sunday night we had quite a frost which played some mischief with the early squashes, and withered the tips of corn in many places. Since then it has been pleasant, and the grass is growing gloriously.

*FOURTH OF JULY.* There is quite a patriotic stirring up in neighboring towns in reference to celebrating the glorious 4th. Portland, Gardiner, Bath, and Machias, have each chosen committees to make arrangements, and liberal appropriations are to support the movement.

*IMPROVEMENTS.* The beauty of the season or some other good influence, has moved the people of several of our villages to the work of adorning streets and lawns with trees. We see mention of these matters in the papers from Skowhegan, Bethel, Foxcroft, Gardiner, &c., and hope this sort of "revival" is not confined to villages blessed with local newspapers to herald the facts.



Map of Piedmont. ILLUSTRATING THE SEAT OF WAR.

In the preparation of this map, for the use of which we are indebted to the kindness of the Boston Advertiser, greater distinctness is secured, by marking the names of most of the points by figures, which refer to their names in the list below.

- |                   |                   |                 |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Cereia.    | 19. Azelegio.     | 37. Mortara.    | 54. Castelnuovo. |
| 2. Mr. Rosa.      | 20. Cavaglia.     | 38. Biscione.   | 55. Vignola.     |
| 3. Vassallo.      | 21. Santia.       | 39. Bruni.      | 56. Casteglio.   |
| 4. Orta.          | 22. Strambino.    | 40. Chivasso.   | 57. Moncalieri.  |
| 5. Arona.         | 23. Borgo Masino. | 41. Cossentino. | 58. Villanova.   |
| 6. Sesto.         | 24. S. Giorgio.   | 42. Trino.      | 59. Asti.        |
| 7. Borgo Ticeino. | 25. Caluso.       | 43. Strupiana.  | 60. Carignano.   |
| 8. Châtillon.     | 26. Foglioso.     | 44. Corso.      | 61. Marongio.    |
| 9. Buzella.       | 27. Montanaro.    | 45. Cauda.      | 62. Tortona.     |
| 10. Bajp.         | 28. Randisone.    | 46. Sartirana.  | 63. Varsi.       |
| 11. Ivrea.        | 29. Livorno.      | 47. Meda.       | 64. Bobbio.      |
| 12. Balengo.      | 30. Tronassano.   | 48. Lumezzane.  | 65. Vercelli.    |
| 13. Saluzzola.    | 31. Prarol.       | 49. Chieri.     | 66. Novi.        |
| 14. Biello.       | 32. Robbio.       | 50. Basiglio.   | 67. Cherasco.    |
| 15. Novara.       | 33. Cravallina.   | 51. Frassineto. | 68. Oradea.      |
| 16. Buffalora.    | 34. Vigevano.     | 52. Valenza.    | 69. Cuneo.       |
| 17. Courgeon.     | 35. Soria.        | 53. Sale.       | 70. Savona.      |

## THE WAR.

First blood for the allies! The opposing forces which Sardinia was doomed to bear up in the bloody struggle just begun, have had a partial engagement on the ground where was opened the second Italian campaign of the first Napoleon.

The battle now reported occurred on the 21st of May, at Montebello, a village on the south side of the river Po, 23 miles north of Alessandria, on the road to Piacenza. The details are given in the column of foreign news.

By aid of the map which we publish, the reader will make himself master of the whole field of observation. This copy of the Farmer should be preserved for use as the events of the future shall be developed.

The Boston Journal, which observes, intelligently, the details of the campaign, thinks the strategic plans of the allies include a march upon Milan by way of Piacenza, which is regarded as the best way for invading Lombardy. The retreat of the Austrians from Mortara in the same direction, the recent manning of Piacenza with 200 heavy guns, and the prompt attack upon the advanced allied force at Montebello, show, says the Journal, that the Austrians have the same view of the French designs.

*COMMERCIAL AND WAR RELATIONS.* The Congress of European nations, in 1856, at the close of the Crimean war, drew up a declaration of maritime rights, by which, between the subscribing parties, privateering was abolished; the enemy's goods, not contraband, under neutral flags, were to be free; neutral goods, not contraband, under the enemy's flag, were to be free; and blockades in order to be binding, must be maintained by an effective force.

The United States was not a party to this arrangement, but was solicited to join in it, and declined on account of the privateering item. As the matter stands, the United States commerce is unaffected by the agreement of the Congress of 1856; but England was a party to it, and British journalists are now speculating upon its advantages to their commerce, in case their country becomes involved in the war. Free ships, making free goods, they would look to the United States vessels to conduct their commerce—carry their staples, and distribute their manufactures over the world. These writers depend upon the power of the United States to maintain this doctrine of the inviolability of neutral vessels, so recently affirmed by England, France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria, and Turkey, even though it might suit the purposes of any of the contracting parties to set aside the declaration.

The British writers go further in their speculations, and say, that notwithstanding the prohibitive nature of our laws in respect to the registration of foreign vessels, they can put their vessels under our flag by a sale which will give them the immunities of American property, although it would not relieve them from the liabilities which by our laws attach to foreign vessels.

*MAINE WRESTLING SEMINARY.* The catalogue of this institution, just published, includes for the fall term 237 scholars; spring term 218. It is still under charge of Mr. Torrey, who has a large and efficient corps of assistants.

*The Anniversary and Exhibition.* Prize Declaration, June 15, at 1 o'clock, P.M. Anniversary of the Caliopean Society, and Address by Rev. John S. C. Abbott, 16th, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

*Declaration of Original Composition.* 16th, at 1 o'clock, P.M. The Prize for declamation is a magnificent volume of Wordsworth's Poems, the gift of Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden. Other prizes will also be distributed.

*SURDEN DEATH.* Archibald J. Clark, a resident of Portland, died suddenly in the cars at the depot in this city, on Wednesday 24 inst. He had just left the Insane Hospital, under the care of a gentleman from Portland. It is supposed that the excitement incident to the change may have contributed to the suddenness of his demise.

*THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE* have leased the room formerly occupied as the Kennebec Journal office, and fitted it up in good style for their meetings which are held each Tuesday evening. The usual attendance is large, and the audience generally includes a large number of the ladies of this city.

*See advertisement of the Kennebec House* which is nicely fitted up for a first class hotel.

*Communications from "Rustic Nell"* are received.

## KENNEBEC HORSES.

Old Kennebec is keeping up her reputation for good horses, and will be seen by reference to the various notices of good breeders in different sections of the county. One of our neighbors in Winthrop remarked to us the other day that there were faster horses in that town than in any other of its size or population in the State. We thought, as the Indian said, that was "very loud speak un" for Winthrop, but he may be correct. Among the many good turn-outs of this species of stock, we noticed the other day a pair of elegants, owned by O. M. Shaw, landlord of the Winthrop House, who knows how to put his horses, as well as his guests, in good feed and agreeable condition. He is no novice in handling the ribbons, and he understands how to train his steeds both for use and pleasure. These have had his special attention, and are now just the combination of a team for any one who wishes for strength and speed and beauty in harness. We are glad to see this renewed attention to this branch of husbandry. Maine used to be the grand emporium in New England for good horses. More recently Vermont has borne away the palm, but we must give her hard work to keep it.

*TROTTING.* Ethan Allen who recently beat Lantern in a trot, each matched to a running horse, and who made the best time on record with that condition, was beaten May 31st, trotting to waggons, by Flora Temple, whose three heats were 2:25, 2:27, 2:27. The time of the first heat is stated to be the best on record. And now it is reported that two matches have been made between Flora and the mare Princess, whose original name was Topsy, who recently won \$36,000 in California. The matches are both to waggons, one three miles and repeat, and the other two miles and repeat. The trial is not yet fixed.

*THE CROPS.* The Lewiston Advertiser, speaking for its section of the State, says, planting in that region is ten days in advance of the usual time, and that the prospect for crops was never better.

*PIKE'S PEAKERS RETURNED.* The Belfast Journal says that a company of a dozen or more from Castine, who left last March for Pike's Peak, have returned, disgusted. They report that the whole thing was a combination to get men out there and skin them.

*PROPAGATION OF FISH.* Messrs. Treat and Son of Eastport, say their experiments in fish breeding are likely to prove successful. More than a year ago they deposited salmon in the small lake at Red Beach, and now discover the young there from ten to twelve inches long.

*MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.* The annual meeting of this association was held at Waterville, June 2d. Dr. Hill, of Augusta, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in Bath on the third Wednesday of June 1890.

*FROST.* We hear of the ravages of the frost in many quarters of Maine during the last week in May. Jack visited our city on Sunday night and worked the Herod with juvenile vegetables.

*BRIDGTON ACADEMY.* This institution, under the care of E. Bean, A. B., numbers 227 pupils in attendance during the past year.

*The Calais Advertiser* represents that a malignant form of scarlet rash prevailed in Calais. Many families, including the household of the editor, have been fatally visited.

*STATE PRISON.* The commissioners appointed under resolve of the last legislature, advertise for sealed proposals till 24th inst., for letting to hire for the day, the labor of the convicts, about 100 in number.

*The Bath Times* calls our form of government a "three-ply" one, to distinguish it from that of Brussels or of Turkey.

*Large red, ripe strawberries* were found in the open field on the east side of the river on Monday, June 6. Soon we shall have this luscious fruit in abundance.

*Some of the down river papers* say that a fugitive slave recently passed through Bath on his way to Canada. The Times, however, says he was a Jersey Diddler from a neighboring town.

*The superintendent of the gas works* expects to see the Arsenal buildings lighted up by gas during this week.

*Communications from "Rustic Nell"* are received.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Music. Oliver Ditson, & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have recently published with other good music, the following:  
"Happy Peasant Girl," an easy and brilliant piece by F. Winger.  
Mount Allison Mazurka, by F. Agthe.  
Villette Polka, by E. C. Bigelow.  
"I am Fading," by Leonard C. Wald—Words by M. Ellen Holcomb.

The Act of Phrasing, Respiration, Accentuation, and Expression—illustrated in 12 new Vocalises, by M. Bordogni—a valuable work for pupils.  
Ditson's music is for sale in Augusta, by EDWARD FENNO.

Russell & Tolman, Boston, have recently issued the following:  
For the Voice.  
The Merry Mountain Maid—Ballad by Stephen Glover.  
My Weary Heart is all alone—Ballad by Geo. F. Root—arranged for guitar by J. De Angera.  
Lightly and Gaily—Ballad—Words by Charles J. Sprague; music by James E. Perring.  
The moonlight peeps o'er Yonder Hill—Quartet, by J. Schmidt.  
Minnie True—Song and Chorus by W. F. Gill.

Instrumental.  
L'Ange des Souvenirs, Romance by L. P. Ger-ville—one of a series of nine Gems of European authors.  
On the Sea Shore—Nocturne by Jules Egghard.  
Rosette Dream of Love. Mazurka by Edward O. Eaton.  
Martha (opera de Flotow), by A. Baumbach.  
Russell & Tolman's music is for sale in Augusta, by STANWOOD & SOUTHER.

PORTLAND. The expenses of this city for the year, amount to \$203,163 an amount equal to the annual state tax. Of this, \$32,000 is for schools, and \$20,000 is for streets. The city has authorized the purchase of a steam fire engine.  
Hon. Neal Dow has been appointed Superintendent of the Gas Company. Hereafter no burials will be permitted in the city cemeteries, except in family tombs or in private lots. The new five cent saving's institution has gone into operation. The military companies are celebrating their anniversaries. The dog law is being rigidly enforced. An appropriation has been made to employ a full band, to serenade the people for ten evenings during the season, the cost being \$250; and \$2,500 has been appropriated for celebrating 4th of July.

The Portland Kerosene Oil Company has been organized, and have commenced the erection of their works at Cape Elizabeth. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The Portland Maine Charitable Mechanic Association have decided to hold a fair and exhibition for premiums, in that city, commencing Thursday, Sept. 1st, the display to be in the new City Building—the largest building in the State. The fair has been projected upon a scale of magnificence rarely equalled, and arrangements have been extensively entered into for passing articles for exhibition to and from Portland, free of expense, by the different railroad and steamboat lines centering in that city. We shall say more on this subject hereafter.

*U. S. HOMOEOPATHIC CONVENTION.* The members of the American Homoeopathic Institute convened in Boston, June 1. Dr. Wells of Brooklyn, New York, was elected President; Dr. Paine, of Albany, General Secretary; Dr. Talbot, of Boston, Provisional Secretary; Dr. Skiff, of New Haven, Treasurer.

Dr. M. C. Cate, of Augusta, presented and read a communication on the treatment of a particular form of inflammation of the stomach, which was ordered to be printed.

Dr. W. E. Payne, of Bath, Me., described the history and treatment of a very tedious and obstinate case of secondary syphilis, which was cured after eight years existence.

For the next annual meeting, the following, among other subjects were assigned:—  
S. M. Cate, Augusta, Me., Pereira Brava. I. T. Talbot, Boston, on Auscultation and Percussion and their therapeutic relations. W. E. Payne, Bath, Me., on Croup.

The Waterville Mail says that Mr. S. A. Barker, of the "Batman farm" in Dixmont, challenges the Kennebec farmers to an exhibition of fruit at next State Fair. The challenge is gladly welcomed, by a lot of orchardists heretofore. By their fruits he will know them.

*PIKE'S PEAK.* Rev. George Magoon, now of Davenport, Iowa, writes:—  
"My frank and decided advice to any friends in Maine, in the premises, is, go to Aroostook before they go to Pike's Peak. If the public facts about that region are solid facts, the young men of Maine do not need to resort to the rich prairies of the West, even to find prosperity, new homes and a new life in the wilderness. What has been already expended on Pike's Peak would have created fine towns in the Aroostook valley."

*STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.* A call has been issued for a convention to be held in Portland, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28 and 29, to be composed of "the superintendents and one delegate for every five officers and teachers, connected with each evangelical Sabbath School in Maine, together with the pastor." The call also expresses the hope that all friends of the cause "may feel it both a duty and a privilege to be present." The Sabbath Schools in Portland toward the hospitalities of their homes to the members of the Convention, and a committee will be in readiness to provide the accommodations. All persons visiting by steamboat or rail will be provided with fares at half.







